

**Rural Expansion of Afghanistan's Community-Based Healthcare
Project (REACH):
Quarterly Report on Gender Activities, May - July 2005**

September 2005

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REACH QUARTERLY REPORT ON GENDER ACTIVITIES MAY – JULY, 2005

Activities related to gender undertaken during the months of May, June and July 2005 are listed under the REACH Intermediate Results (IR) to which they apply.

IR 1: Expanded access to quality BPHS services

Components:

- Expand coverage of basic essential obstetric care, child health and family planning services, & tuberculosis control through increased number of health facilities and community outreach
- Improve the capacity of health providers to provide services in rural areas and in health facilities (recruitment, training, deployment of CHWs, auxiliary midwives, health staff of referral centers)

REACH gender activities undertaken during this reporting period:

- Conducted a session on gender as part of community health in refresher training on 17 July 2005.
- Conducted a session on gender as part of pre-service training for recent medical school graduates on 24 July 2005.

IR2: Improved capacity of individuals, families, and communities to protect their health

Component: Implement behavior change communication to promote healthful practices through public health education programs including interpersonal communication by community health workers and community midwives and through multi-media communication campaign.

REACH gender activities undertaken during this reporting period:

- In collaboration with the Department of Health of Ministry of Women's Affairs (MOWA), the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH), UNFPA, and the REACH Information, Education, and Communication (IEC)/Behavior Change and Communication (BCC) Unit, revised the Reproductive Health and Rights brochure originally produced by the MOWA (on-going from the last quarter).
- Provided technical inputs to the new sets of IEC materials developed by REACH IEC/BCC unit.
- In collaboration with REACH Gender Liaison Group, finalized 15 gender and health awareness messages for a calendar (see Annex A). They will be reviewed by relevant department of the MOWA and the MOPH.

IR 3: Strengthened health systems

Component: Improve capacity of the MOH to plan, manage, and allocate resources, increase human capacity, strengthen the health information system, monitor and evaluate the BPHS program, make management and policy decisions based on data, and manage the essential drug supply system at national and provincial levels.

REACH gender activities undertaken during this reporting period:

- Conducted workshops for Provincial Public Health Coordination Committee (PPHCC) members in three provinces to raise awareness of gender in public health programs. The three-day gender awareness training took place in Ghazni (12 to 14 June), Faryab (21-23 June), and Badakhshan (4-6 July). A total of 68 people (45 female, 38 male) have been trained in this quarter (see Annex B).

- National Gender Officer regularly participates in IEC/BCC/Advocacy working group of Family Planning unit held at the MOPH to provide technical inputs.

Other activities during this reporting period:

- “Gender and Public Health” briefer in Dari and English were disseminated to the recipients of the listserv which is used among people working in the area of women and gender in Afghanistan.
- Regularly support the Association for the Empowerment of Afghan Women Health Professionals (AEAWHP). Organized a three-day leadership development workshop for 42 association members with technical support from M&L senior staff members from MSH headquarters.
- Provided technical inputs to REACH grantees through face-to-face meetings and REACH NGO TA visits.
- Advocated for childcare benefits to local employees and clarification on allowable cost for mahrams.
- Participated in Community Leadership Unit’s monitoring visit to BDF project sites in Baghlan province to facilitate interviews with female members of community health shuras.
- Conducted short interviews with health providers, community health supervisors, members of community health shuras in provinces to assess the participation of women in various levels of the health sector in the provinces where the Gender Unit conducted gender awareness workshop (see Annex C).
- Monitored female participation in all REACH activities (see Annex D).

Annexes:

- A. Fifteen messages on gender and health awareness
- B. Reports on the Gender Awareness Workshops held for PPHCC members in Ghazni, Faryab, and Badakhshan provinces
- C. Analysis of female participation in REACH training/workshops/meetings
- D. Profile of female participation in REACH training/workshops/meetings

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Annex A

Fifteen Messages on Gender and Health Awareness

1. Sending sons for higher education and keeping daughters at home to help with home activities, causes psychological depression among daughters.
2. Getting education is the duty of every man and woman. Disagreeing with women's education is a disagreement with God's instruction for us.
3. A family can be happy and loving only if both husband and wife take full and equal role in their life at home.
4. Real advancement can be achieved only if there is a good woman beside a good man and a good man beside a good woman.
5. Getting money for a daughter's marriage, buying and selling married women, marrying daughters to settle enmity among families, and not consulting about engagement and marriage are all the absolute wrong customs and traditions in our society.
6. The rate of respect for woman in a nation or a group of people is a clear sign of advanced behavior, courtesy and civilization of a nation.
7. Woman move the cradle with the left hand and move the world with the right hand.
8. A woman is the mother of men and constitutes half of the human society and half of society's production force.
9. The family is the fundamental unit of society and is a strong force for the mobilization and unity of the society. So, it should be strengthened.
10. The family is an institution of comfort; a family without violence is the luckiest of all families.
11. The smaller the family, the more comfortable it is and the better life it leads.
12. By having a small family, you can improve the education and health of your family.
13. The best money a man spends is the money he spends on his family. (Al-Hadith from Tirmizy)
14. He who does not respect a woman, he himself is not respectable. (Al-Hadith)
15. Understanding between husband and wife and taking joint decisions in all affairs of life lead to the development and progress of the family and consequently to that of the society.

Annex B

Reports on the Gender Awareness Workshops held for PPHC members in Ghazni, Faryab, and Badakhshan provinces

Ghazni Gender Awareness Training Report

Dates of Training:	12 to 14 June 2005
Facilitators:	Dr. Rahila Juya and Mr. Qahar (REACH Gender Liaison Group)
Participants	20 (female 10 and male 10)

Background:

Ghazni province is located at the center of Afghanistan. The province has schools and other educational centers in all remote area of the districts. Recently the promotion regarding all levels of education has accelerated. People of this city are Pashtoon, Uzbek, and Hazara. They are busy with different tasks for example: agriculture, shop keeping, and business. In the center of Ghazni there are two high girls' schools.

The Gender Unit conducted a workshop for 20 member of PPHCC member of the Ghazni province, see List of Participants (attached).

Objectives:

After the workshop, the participants will be able to:

- 1) understand the meaning of gender,
- 2) realize and overcome gender stereotypes, and
- 3) integrate gender in Provincial Health activities

Methodology used in the workshop:

Presentation by LCD projector, discussion, group work, movie "the stoning", individual work.

Highlights of the workshop:

The following are highlights from the exercises during the workshop. These reflect participants' views.

Gender inequality which affects men:

Physical weakness, weak economy, increasing usage of drugs and becoming addicted to them, infertility, increasing number of STDs in men, polygamy, escape from house, etc.

The effects of gender inequality to the society:

Uneducated children in the society, malnutrition among child and mother, breach of the peace, increasing the psychological diseases, creating economical problems, imperfect children.

Solutions to these kinds of problems:

Increasing the knowledge of the people through networking, advocate for the women's associations, follow up Islamic regulations, care of Islamic regulation and law.

One story related to pregnancy:

One doctor mentioned a story from the book on ob/gyn called *current*. Ovum received damage by any reason may be hard working. This ovum divides into two pieces during this time when another ovulation accruing another ovum is coming and mixed and made a zygote. Subsequently the girl became pregnant.

Shura composition:

Two kinds of shuras exist in Ghazni province: Health shura and Provincial women's shura. Most of shuras in Jaghato and Turgan Districts are working perfectly and they are successful to establish mixed shura such as in Khoja Omari, by the help of CoAR NGO. CoAR invited the representative of 18 districts in order to encourage and convince them the benefits of mixed shura.

Suggestions from the participants:

- Most of the participants have suggested that if they have financial support and access to gender teaching materials, they would like to conduct this workshop in the field.
- For follow up of this program and how to use this program in BPHS REACH, grantees and those who are participated in the workshop are responsible to integrate these strategies in their program.

Conclusion:

The meaning of gender and the differences between gender and sex were identified for all the participants because for most of them gender was new word.

At the end of the training, participants have some ideas about gender to include in their teaching plans. Also, most participants know the proper usage of family planning but are making effort to increase the knowledge of FP among men and women, particularly about the side effects of contraceptives.

Some of the participants who have received gender awareness training previously mentioned that it is good to be refreshed and they have more ideas regarding gender from the public health perspective.

List of participants: Ghazni gender Awareness Training Workshop, June 2005

No	Name	Position	sex	Phone/e-mail add	Organization
1	Hafizullah	Project coordinator	m	079227352	SDF
2	Abdul Rauf	Health officer	m	079003129	SDF
3	Zarghoona	Trainer	f		SDF
4	Dr.Ajab Khan	HMIS officer	m	079829514	MOPH
5	Drs.Hayat Bibi	MCH officer	f	079302061	NAC
6	Zahra	Officer	f	079282859	DoWA
7	Dr.Kamila Aziz	EOC officer	f	079042300	BDF
8	Malisuba	Naimi	f	079042736	BDF
9	Gulaly	FCF	f	079247490	CARE
10	MWMasudi	Head nursery	m	079420348	BDF
11	Mohamad Gul	MCF	m	079438954	CARE
12	Mohamad Akram	Master trainer	m	079371992	COAR
13	Dr M Nader Muslih	PHC supervisor	m		NAC(HEWAD)
14	Dr.M.Ismail	Hospital director	m	079437256	BDF
15	Khatema	TrainerLFL	f		SDF
16	Fatema	LFL	f		SDF
17	Humayoon Safi	PHA	m	hsafi@msh.org	REACH
18	Dr Mirwais	Cluster Manager	m		BDF
19	Dr Ziagul	PHD	f	079033890	MOH
20	Rahila	Master trainer	f	070220935	COAR

Faryab Gender Awareness Training Report

Date of Training: 21 to 23 June 2005
Facilitators: Dr. Rahila Juya and Dr. Qamaruddin (REACH Faryab Field Office)
Participants: 32 (male 16 female 16)

Background:

Faryab province is located in the north part of Afghanistan. The people in this province, especially in the capital city of Maymana, are educated. The majority of the people speak Uzbeki language. The participation of women in the social, economic and political process is remarkable. Due to geographical problems, road and building construction is not visible. Two institutes for teacher training and agriculture faculties exist. Four high schools including two girls' high schools are functioning. Almost two hundred girls are graduated from these high schools yearly. The majority of women are skillful in carpet weaving. Mostly men are decision makers for the financial affairs of houses. The REACH Gender Unit conducted a gender workshop in this province hoping to decrease some gaps and barriers on gender equality through this workshop.

Objectives:

After the workshop, the participants will be able to:

- 1) understand the meaning of gender
- 2) realize and overcome gender stereotypes, and
- 3) integrate gender in Provincial Health activities

Methodology:

The workshop program was presented by over head projector, group work, individual work, discussions.

Highlighted the workshop:

The following are highlights from the exercises during the workshop. These reflect participants' views.

Shuras composition:

Two kinds of shuras exist in the rural areas of Faryab; male shuras and female shuras. In every shura 50 to 250 women participate. It is good progress to implement this kind of shura.

The main reasons of women's weakness:

Poverty, early marriage, compulsory marriage, domestic violence, lack of awareness among men on family planning, sexual abuse and lack of access to the health facilities are causes of weakness. Considering these kinds of difficulties, women need to increase their knowledge through literacy courses, clinics, MCH department, creating the sincerity among the family members, increasing the awareness level in the society to reach the gender equality and recognition of women's rights.

Violence against women:

Different kinds of violence accruing in this province such as women killed by their husbands (Zarghoona and Maliha were killed by their husband two weeks before the

workshop in Maimana without any reason), use of unpleasant words for their children, beating of girls and women by men, violence against women by women, lack of freedom.

To eliminate this kind of violence:

The government should be serious to establish court in every place, establish network of women.

The consequences of gender inequality on RH:

Weak economy, increase mortality rate of child and mother, mental and psychological diseases, incorrect training, incomplete education of the children, malnutrition among children and mothers.

Suggestion from the participants:

Most of the participants, including head of the Faryab Department of Women's Affairs (DOWA) which has established women shura in Qaysar, Almar, Shereen Tagabe, Khoaga Sabze Poshe and Aslam districts by the name of "women sound" (Sada-y-Zan), promised to arrange the meeting and conduct gender awareness training one by one in the aforementioned districts.

Conclusion:

For those provinces where DoWA had some problems in conducting gender awareness training, it is good to co-ordinate with the central office for those provinces to plan for conducting workshops.

The participants from governmental organization participated in the workshop actively, therefore they decided to continue and conduct this workshop for teachers of higher educational. It is essential to evaluate these efforts two or three months later because most of the participants suggested that different kinds of training and workshops have been conducted in this province but due to some reasons, such as transportation and geographical problems, they were not able to follow-up and implement their activities.

List of participants: Faryab Gender Awareness Workshop, July 2005

No	Name	Position	sex	Phone/email add	Organization
1	Dr.Qamaruddin	HMIS	m	079271526	REACH/MSH
2	Dr.Mohamad Akbar Abhar	Physician	m	079428533	MOH
3	Noorudeen	Admin finance	m	079108501	IOM
4	Dr.Ezatullah Naimaty	Internal Dr MOPH	m	079251581	MOPH
5	Gul Ahmad	Pharmacist	m	079250614	MOPH
6	Dr.Zarife	Internal Dr	m	079271516	PPHO
7	M Sarwar	Trainer	m		ACTED
8	Adela	Trainer	f		ACTED
9	Sediqa,Ahmadi	Head of Setara high school	f		Setara high school
10	Ab Mana'an	Former	m		ACTED
11	Dr Alim	PHO	m	079250618	CHA
12	Sara Sorkhabi	DOWA manager	f	079170334	DoWA
13	Aziza Ahmadi	Head of Naswan high school	f	1406	Afghan cot
14	Khasyat Shkem	Afghan cot teacher	m	1425	Afghan cot high school
15	Dr. Karima	National Advisor	f	079250617	UNDP
16	Sharifa Nazari	High educational trainer	f	1661	High education
17	Roona	Community trainer	f	079164704	ACTED
18	Judi Tharen	Program Manager	f	070207643 0wpc@iamafg.org	IAM
19	Sorya	Setara High school manager	f	1254	Setara High school
20	Dr.Fawzia	Head of Faryab Hospital	f	079251767	PPHO
21	Saliha Payman	Representative	f	079198399	Faryab care place
22	Seema	CHW supervisor	f	079173898	SC/US
23	Dr Naim	HMIS Officer	m	079158845	PPHO
24	Nargis	Right officer of DoWA	f		DoWA
25	Dr. Sabira	Gynecologist	f		Faryab

					Hospital
26	Mirwais Safi	High educational deputy	m	079274712	
27	Sahrifa Azimi	Head of social work affairs	f	079269772	Social worker affairs
28	Bashir Ahmad	Admin	m	079250991	MSH
29	Dr. Suraya	Handi	f	079246663	PPHO
30	Ghulam Haidar	Manager	m	079509048	PSD
31	M Juma	Assistant program	m	079503048	PSD
32	Hafizullah Jamshidi	Health coordinator	m	079412389 hjamshidi@savechildren.org	SC/US

Badakhshan Gender Awareness Training Report

Date of Training: 5 to 7 July 2005
Facilitators: Dr. Rahila Juya and Dr. Qadeer EPI Manager, PPHO
Participants: 33 (female 19 and male 14)

Background:

Badakhshan province is located in the north east of Afghanistan. Basically the majority of women in the provincial capital, Faizabad are educated. There are more than 12 girl's schools and also co-educational schools in the city. Geographically Badakhshan is a remote province with difficult transport due to its mountainous areas. Therefore some NGOs couldn't follow their planned activities. Fortunately, REACH NGOs were successful in building clinics and training CHWs in all remote areas.

The workshop in Badakhshan was sixth workshop that REACH Gender Unit held in its target provinces. Due to the stoning case of a woman in Badakhshan province in May, the team was eager to hold the workshop.

Dr. Qader, who is EPI officer of Badakhshan Public Health Office, co-facilitated the workshop.

Objective:

After the workshop, the participants will be able to:

- 1) understand the meaning of gender,
- 2) realize and overcome gender stereotypes, and
- 3) integrate gender in Provincial Health activities

Methodology:

Presented by LCD projector, discussions, group work, movie "the Stoning", and individual work.

Highlights of the training:

The following are highlights from the exercises during the workshop. These reflect participants' views.

Prevention of early marriage:

Increasing the level of people's awareness regarding marriage age through educational centers, mosques and shuras.

Establishing female shuras:

There is no prohibition for establishing the female's shura in the Badakhshan however the female's roles are not remarkable for example they don't have occasion and role for making important decisions.

In the rural areas, the establishment of female shuras faced difficulties due to cultural and traditional issues. Females are not allowed to participate in the shura in the villages by their husbands.

Lack of knowledge about rights:

It is a main problem for the people of Afghanistan that they don't know their legal rights. If both men and women are aware of their rights, there will be fewer problems in the community.

Suggestions from the participants:

- Most of the participant suggested conducting such training in the districts for CHWs and communities.
- Ibn Sina and Merlin suggested conducting the workshop for those who need it.
- Mission East project is working for health mobilization of Baharak and Sheghnan districts. Trainers from that project propose to include the materials which they learned from the workshop.
- After introduction of gender and the relationship of gender and public health to the Master Trainers from midwifery training schools, they have suggested that it is very important for the midwifery trainers to know before the teaching. Handouts were given for them to add the important points in their teaching plans.

Conclusion:

- Some NGOs who are working in the health program in the districts of Badakhshan agreed to include the session on family planning from the gender perspective in their training. Most of the participants agreed that involving men in reproductive health is very important for improvement of mother and child health.
- The Gender Unit continuously faces the lack of male facilitators for these workshops. The unit has decided to recruit one male co-facilitator.

List of participants: Badakhshan Gender Awareness Training Workshop, July 2005

No	Name	Position	sex	Organization	Telephone/email
1	Masooma	HMIS Officer	f	Merlin	079290298 masoomahusaini@yahoo.com
2	Hashmad	Health worker	m	Mission East	
3	Said Faqir	APO	m	AKHS	079281787
4	Ata Mohamad	Head of training	m	AKHS	
5	Dr.Hajera	Manager of OB\Gyn F.H	f	MOH	079277348
6	Fawzia	Filled worker	f	ME	079277348
7	Zahra	trainer	f	JACK	079260952
8	Zafnoon	Master trainer	f	Ibn-sina	0756310250
9	Ahmad Zia	trainer	m	JACK	
10	Mari	Gender assistant	f	IOM	07937977
11	Dr Said Shafiquillha	PM	m	Ibn Sina	0756310716
12	Dr.Zahir	PPO/OIC	m	UNICEF	079283979
13	Alia	CHW trainer	f	CAF	079272867
14	Ahmad Farid	CHW trainer	m	CAF	079151844
15	Jamila	Economic	f	DoWA	079475915
16	Dr. Namimi	WHO/PP	m	WHO	079278189
17	Tariq	Program Assistant	m	IOM	079281882
18	Fawzia	Nurse	f	MOPH	
19	Mina	CHW trainer	f	MOPH	
20	Shokria	Nurse	f	MOPH	
21	Shokria	Nurse	f	MOPH	
22	Abdul Wahid	Admin officer	m	HNI	079179618
23	Fura doori	Nurse	f	MOH	079272689
24	Dr.khadija	HPO	f	UNFPA	079194618
25	Hashima	BDN	f	WHO	07919
26	Khairudeen		m	MOPH	
27	Ahmad Noor	EPI/supervisor	m	EPI	
28	Dr.Najla	HMIS officer	f	MOPH	079373946
29	Hoda Hostafawi	Finance	f	UNICEF	
30	Miss Shagul	Women association member	f		
31	Ms.Nadea Saie		f	DoWA	
32	Dr Qadeer	EPI Manager	m	MOPH	

33	Dr.Momen Jalali	PHD	m	MOPH	
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Report of Geneder Unit field visit 9 July 2005 in Badakhshan province

- Nasreen, Acting Director of Department of Women's Affairs (DOWA) in Badakhshan:

The previous director of DOWA, Dr. Anis Gul, became candidate for the Parliament election.

The DOWA has literacy courses in different districts of the Badakhshan and more than twenty widows are working in the different levels of this Department. They make different kinds of sweets and so on. Four honey production centers are active in the four different districts of Badakhshan. They have female shuras in all the districts of the Badakhshan.

- Specialist Dr Hajira from provincial hospital in Faizabad

They have four gynecologists in the hospital. AKHS runs the midwifery training program in the hospital as well. She mentioned that they are working honestly in the hospital but they have to solve the problem of the women in the Badakhshan because Badakhshan province is very large with the huge number of population. Women in Badakhshan, during their reproductive life, have many problems. The reasons include the distance to health facilities, difficult transportation due to dusty and mountainous roads, and poverty that causes malnutrition and makes people susceptible to be infected with diseases such as TB. Actually, most of men in this province undermine the women rights due to illiteracy and lack of awareness.

Analysis of female participation in REACH training/workshops/meetings May-July 2005

Data collection method:

The REACH Gender Unit collected the information from each unit of the REACH program for the number of male and female participants to training, workshops, and meetings that each unit held during the quarter.

Limitation:

The data and its accuracy is limited to that provided by the REACH unit reporting to the Gender Unit. The number of workshops/training sessions/meetings may not accurately represent all such activities held by REACH during the reporting period.

Purpose:

To monitor the status of women's participation in REACH activities and make recommendations to the relevant unit to improve the participation of women.

Facts:

The Gender Unit collected information on a total of 37 workshops / training sessions / meetings held from May 1 to July 31, 2005.

PPHCCs

Eight PPHCC meetings did not have any female participation. Provinces include those which previously had female participants. For example, Bamyan, Khost, and Paktika provinces, previous female participants run for the election for provincial council. PPHCC meetings in Badakhshan and Herat continue to have more participation of women regularly compared to other provinces. Jawzjan PPHCC, which in previous meetings did not have more than 7% of women, reported to achieve 33% participation in July.

Technical Workshops

Technical workshops held in provinces have higher participation of women than those held in Kabul. Among seven refresher training sessions that took place during this quarter, four had more than 50% women's participation.

Overall Female Participation

In total, 36% of participants in REACH technical training and workshops were female.

Next steps:

- Follow-up on PPHCC members in provinces whether women who used to attend the meeting have been replaced by other women.
- Collect lessons from PHAs who are in charge of Herat and Badakhshan provinces to have consistent participation of women, and from Jawzjan determine the reason behind the sudden surge of female participation in the PPHCC.
- Circulate the note among REACH technical staff to invite more women to their technical workshops based on the data collected from the technical units.

Annex D

Profile of female participation in REACH training/workshops/meetings May-July 2005

S.N	Name of the meeting/ Training/ Workshop	provinces	Date	No. of female participants	No. of male participants	Total participants	% of female participants
1	PHCC	Kandahar	23/05/05	0	14	14	0
2	PHCC	Bamyan	04/05/05	0	17	17	0
3	PHCC	Takhar	29/05/05	0	14	14	0
4	PHCC	Paktika	16/05/05	0	16	16	0
5	PHCC	Bamyan	23/06/05	0	14	14	0
6	PHCC	Kandahar	29/06/05	0	11	11	0
7	PHCC	Paktika	16/06/05	0	7	7	0
8	PHCC	Khost	28/06/05	0	16	16	0
9	PHCC	Takhar	06/06/05	2	20	22	9
10	PHCC	Takhar	29/06/05	2	20	22	9
11	MOPH Leadership Training	Kabul	27-28/07/05	2	12	14	14
12	Refresher training(8) TAE	Kabul	May-July 06	25	133	158	16
13	PHCC	Herat	06/06/05	4	18	22	18
14	stakholder meeting	Kabul	7/05/05	9	41	50	18
15	PHCC	Badakhshan	10/05/05	5	19	24	21
16	Key steps to expand Quality DOTS in Afghanistan 2005-2006	Kabul	9-11/07/05	10	38	48	21
17	Training on training management for training managers of NGOs	Kabul	12-14/07/05	5	17	22	23
18	PHCC	Herat	04/05/05	5	15	20	25
19	Hospital management	Kabul	1-12/05/05	8	24	32	25
20	Hospital management	Kabul	14-27/07/05	2	6	8	25
21	Formative reasarch of the workshop	Kabul	10-15/07/05	3	7	10	30

22	Refresher training(7) TAE	Herat	May-July 10	34	69	103	33
23	PHCC	Jawzjan	3/7/2005	3	6	9	33
24	PHCC	Badakhshan	19/07/05	7	12	19	37
25	Refresher training(4) TAE	Takhar	May-July 08	29	49	78	37
26	Refresher training for CHW trainers	Badakhshan	11-15/07/05	8	12	20	40
27	Refresher training for CHW trainers	Herat	3-7/06/05	18	26	44	41
28	Gender workshop	Ghazni	12-14/06/05	9	11	20	45
29	Gender workshop	Faryab	21-23/06/05	15	17	32	47
30	Refresher training(8) TAE	Faryab	May-July 11	55	56	111	50
31	Gender workshop	Badakhshan	5-7/07/05	17	15	32	53
32	Refresher training(4) TAE	Badakhshan	May-July 09	40	39	79	51
33	Refresher training(7) TAE	Kabul	May-July 05	71	52	123	58
34	Refresher training for CHW trainers	Kabul	3-7/07/05	18	12	30	60
35	Refresher training(3) TAE	Baghlan	May-July 07	40	22	62	65
36	Initial TOT workshop for CHW trainers	Kabul	23-27/07/05	11	3	14	79
37	Leadership Development Workshop	Kabul	24-26/07/05	42	0	42	100
TOTAL				499	880	1379	36